

90721 to 90727—Continued.

90724. ATRIPLEX SEMIBACCATA R. Br.

A vigorous, rapid-growing, much-branched perennial which forms a dense mat over the ground to a depth of from 1 to 2 feet. The leaves are small, about 1 inch long, and coarsely toothed along the margins. This plant has been known to flourish on the poorest and most stubborn arid soil, so impregnated with alkali that no other useful plant could grow. It seems to have a remarkable number of virtues, including great frost resistance, palatability, heavy yield, sand-binding qualities, and the habit of spreading freely. Sheep and hogs eat it freely, and a mixture of 3 parts of this forage with 1 part of common hay is readily eaten by horses and cattle.

For previous introduction see 46879.

90725. CYTISUS PROLIFERUS L. f. Fabaceae. Tagasaste.

A stout leguminous shrub, up to 12 feet high, of rather lax habit, with long, slender branches and green trifoliate leaves with silky pubescent lower surfaces. The white flowers are in axillary clusters among the branches. It is native to the Canary Islands, where it is considered an excellent drought-resistant forage plant.

For previous introduction see 65584.

90726. STERECULIA DIVERSIFOLIA Don. Sterculiaceae. Black kurrajong.

A tall evergreen tree with shining green leaves, 2 to 6 inches long, which are variable in shape, being both deeply lobed and entire. The nearly ovoid fruits, up to 3 inches long, contain about 20 seeds each which, when ground, make an excellent substitute for coffee. The taproots of the young trees and the young roots of the old trees are used as food, and, when boiled, have a flavor similar to that of turnips, but sweeter. Cattle and sheep are fond of the leaves and branches, and have existed during long dry periods on scarcely anything else. A strong fiber obtained from the bark is used for making fishing nets. It is native to Australia.

For previous introduction see 75662.

90727. TRIFOLIUM CERNUUM Brot. Fabaceae. Clover.

An annual 1 foot high, with drooping heads of pale-purple flowers. It is native to Spain.

90728 to 90730. PHELEUM PRATENSE L. Poaceae. Timothy.

From Sweden. Plants presented by Henry Sjögren, Helsingborg, Svalöv, through Morgan W. Evans, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 20, 1930.

90728. Bok.**90729. Glorja.****90730. Noniland.****90731. SINOJACKIA REHDERIANA Hu. Styracaceae.**

From China. Seeds presented by H. H. Hu, of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peking, through David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 20, 1930.

A native Chinese shrub up to 15 feet high, with obovate to oblanceolate serru-

90731—Continued.

late thin leaves 4 inches long, loose cymose panicles of pendulous white flowers 1 inch across, and grayish-brown fruits, punctate with whitish dots, half an inch in diameter.

90732 to 90739.

From Victoria, Australia. Seeds presented by F. J. Rae, Director, Botanic Garden, Melbourne, through Frieda Cobb Blanchard, University of Michigan. Received December 20, 1930.

A collection of native Australian trees and shrubs.

90732. ACACIA CYCLOPS A. Cunn. Mimosaceae. Cyclops acacia.

A shrub 6 to 10 feet high, from southwestern Australia. The flowers are in dense globular heads, and the pods are flat coriaceous and twisted. The black spherical seeds are encircled in double folds by a thickened and richly colored funicle. This shrub is used in South Africa for binding drifting sand on seashores.

For previous introduction see 66772.

90733. ACACIA RUPICOLA F. Muell. Mimosaceae.

A glabrous evergreen shrub usually about 6 feet high, native to Victoria and South Australia, with angular branchlets, rigid linear sharp-pointed phyllodes half an inch long, and yellow flowers in small globular heads.

For previous introduction see 80062.

90734. ATRIPLEX MUELLERI Benth. Chenopodiaceae. Saltbush.

A mealy white, spreading annual with broadly ovate, coarsely sinuate-toothed leaves 1 to 2 inches long and small inconspicuous flowers in little globular axillary heads.

90735. ATRIPLEX NUMMULARIA Lindl. Chenopodiaceae. Saltbush.

For previous introduction and description see 90723.

90736. CASSIA EREMOPHILA A. Cunn. Caesalpiniaceae.

A handsome shrub 5 feet high, with leaves made up of two pairs of narrow leaflets, and yellow flowers. The leaves and pods are said to be eaten by stock.

For previous introduction see 77278.

90737. CASUARINA SUBEROSA Otto and Dietr. Casuarinaceae.

A tree 30 to 40 feet tall, quite similar to *Casuarina equisetifolia*, with smooth slender branchlets. It is considered a valuable fodder tree in the interior districts of Australia, which are subject to drought. The wood is of great beauty for cabinetwork, but should be used only in veneers, as it is apt to split in drying.

For previous introduction see 62663.

90738. EUCALYPTUS CORNUTA Labill. Myrtaceae. Yate-tree.

A rapid-growing tree, usually not very high, often planted as a windbreak. The wood is very hard, heavy, tough, and elastic, and is used for vehicles, implements, and boat ribs. The tree prefers moist soil and will endure much rain, but is also quite drought resistant. It has endured a minimum temperature of 23° F. in southern Florida.

For previous introduction see 48987.